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feet, but the delightful sensations experienced in bathing fully compensate for these little drawbacks. A very pleasant variation is to crouch under one of the ledges and let the hot water from above trickle over you in a shower bath. This water has not the same prostrating effect experienced by the water at Taupo. Specimens of manuka and other woods, which

have been thrown into the pools, may be obtained coated with this white deposit, and make very curious

and pretty ornaments. Sometimes an insect may be obtained, petrified by the action of the water flowing over its body. The locality is so replete with wonders and phenomena which are not to be found anywhere else in the known world, that it is impossible to give but a short cursory description of the most remarkable. A catalogue of

everything north seeing would fill an ordinary three-volume novel. The tourist will doubtless be attracted by many other curious sights than those enumerated here. In order to reach the Pink Terrace it is necessary to return to the landing place and cross the lake. A short paddle of some five minutes brings the unconscious passenger to the foot of the Pink Terrace.

The word "conscious" is used because the terrace, surrounded by ferns and lying in a recess, bursts upon the view when least expected. This is considered to be the sight worth seeing at Kotomahana, and as far as beauty goes, it certainly does not belie the description which has been so frequently and graphically depicted both by the artist's pencil and the author.

pen. Unlike the White Terrace, the chief beauty of the Pink Terrace appears from the base, as, looking down from the summit, the pink tinge is lost. The terraces are far more regular in their formation, and are of a most lovely delicate pink hue, caused by the water flowing over a reddish soil, the particles of which deposit the hue.

requirement of the parasites in which impart the life to the surface on which they lodge. The actual deposits are the same in character and formation, if anything a little harder and smoother than those on the White Terrace. At the summit is a large oval pool, of the same bluish tinge, the waters of which are constantly flowing over. The temperature varies, being some-

times cool enough to permit of bathing, but more frequently attains a boiling point. Immediately below this pool there is a flat ledge, on which visitors have been in the habit of immortalizing themselves by writing their names in pencil on the surface, which, when washed over by the water, becomes indelible. What a thorough characteristic of the British tourist!

But, not content with this, many, Goth-like, must needs take a hammer and cold chisel to knock specimens off the ledges, thereby spoiling the beauty of this grand work of nature. The natives of course objected to this procedure, as it depreciated the value of their property; and the Government, in the persons of the Civil Commissioner and Native

Minister, very properly put a stop to it. The ground belongs to the Tuhourangi tribe, a section of the Arawas. The lake itself is warm throughout, except in one corner, where the swimmer can plunge immediately from warm into cold water, and vice versa. This is supposed to be due to a cold spring in the vicinity. Leaving the Pink Terrace (which

will well bear several hours' inspection only to reveal fresh beauties), the lake is crossed again to the landing-place, and this time the guides take you up a steep bush path to the right. A hollow roaring in the distance warns you of fresh wonders, and presently you emerge on a mud flat, covered with conical heaps of boiling mud here and there. The natives

are very fond of smearing their lips with this mud, and for this purpose form it into fleas. Great care must be taken in crossing this mud flat, as it abounds with hidden chasms underneath, only separated by a thin crust of earth and filled with boiling mud. The roaring which is heard while ascending the path proceeds from a furnace of hot sulphuric gas, and the

ceeds from huge steam-noise on the rising ground to the right of the flat, from which the steam is constantly escaping with a deafening noise. The bottom is not visible, but bending over one could fancy the stokers of the infernal regions at their work. The force of the steam is reckoned to be nearly 2000-horse power, and lumps of earth dropped in are thrown up

to a great height. At the end of the flat is a large pool of a pale green tinge, the water of which is very clear and icy cold, another totally inexplicable phenomenon. There are but a few of the principal objects worth seeing at Rotomahana; if the tourist be not pressed for time and the moon be favourable, a view of Rotomahana

by moonlight will well repay him for the few extra hours lost. The passage down to Arikiki, the warm creek, is of course far more rapid than that of coming up. It is wonderful with what dexterity the natives guide the canoe in and out of eddies and whirlpools, and shoot over rapids. Tarawera Lake by moonlight affords rare scope for the artist's abilities. It is not

well to trust ourselves too far from shore in an open canoe. Squalls are very prevalent, and come down with astonishing velocity, and, though of short duration, are very severe while they last. The natives frequently improvise a sail by standing on the gunwales of the canoe, each foot on the corner of a blanket which is drawn up behind them, and held out

storm's length. Wairoa having been reached, the tourist may now congratulate himself on having "done" the Lake district, and a start may now be made for Taupo, the point of embarkation for Auckland. Should he have a day to spare, he ought to pay a visit to the whare at Te Tahoke, at the eastern end of Lake Rotoma. The ride is a very pretty and nice.

resque one, and the where is unique as a specimen of native carving, considered to be the finest in the island. The subjects are of course all grossly improper, as all native carvings are, but as works of art, depicting contortions of the face and limbs, they are, perhaps, unequalled. A ride of eighty miles from (Shing-nu) brings you to the great, high-shanah

which the new road has recently been cut. Travellers were formerly obliged to go round by Te Taheke and Maketu, which is twenty miles farther. The bush is ten miles through, and the road is very good, even in wet weather. Substantial bridges have been erected over all the creeks intersecting the bush. J.E.

across the bush. The road emerges at a place called Oropi, or erroneously, Europe, which is thirteen miles distant from Tauranga. From this point the road is a gradual descent, over fine, open, pastoral country. About three miles from Tauranga the Gass Pah is passed, where that memorable engagement was fought which resulted in the death of so many of our

troops. The place is deserted now, but an examination *en passant* will no doubt interest travellers. The pah stands on a slight rise, and is surrounded by gullies. Its ramparts were formed of turf, built in with sand bags, which were quite impervious to bullets. Some of these remain to the present day. Tauranga itself is a small scattered township, extend-

ing over some two miles or more. The principal portion of the township lies on a peninsula between two rivers, and the business portion of it consists of a street facing the beach and wharf. Tauranga rejoices in two banks, three hotels, and a few stores. There is also a constabulary station here, the barracks of which are on a flat above the township. Several

neat houses have been built, and the place wears the appearance of a growing agricultural prosperity, which is only retarded by the action of the Government in discouraging native land sales. A steamer plies once or twice a week to Auckland, distant about 120 miles. Such is a brief sketch of what might be made a most enjoyable and interesting tour.

expensive summer tour. The wonders and novelties to be seen will amply repay the most travelled of tourists, and will furnish matter for books on natural phenomena without end. The volcanic system which exists between Tongariro and White Island, an active volcano forty-five miles out in the open sea, and which finds its outlet on the surface of the

lake is about on the surface of the earth in the first Lake District, and especially at Rotomahana, is without doubt one of the wonders of the world; and no traveller can say, now that such facilities of access are obtainable, that he has seen the world, if he has not seen Rotomahana.

VIATOR.

THE Emperor of Russia, on his departure from England, left £1000 with Count Brunow for distribution among the charities of London. His Excellency has handed £600 of this sum to the Bishop of London, and the remaining half to the Lord Mayor, in order that his Majesty's benevolent intentions may be carried out.

THE Troad Discoveries of Dr. Schliemann have resulted in the excavation of 12,711 valuable antiquities, besides countless minor relics. In this collection there are 9151 metal objects, 2501 of terra cotta or clay, 779 of marble or stone, and 180 of bone or ivory. The greater portion of the metal articles are made of gold, besides the setting of 8701 pearls.

Two archaeological researches in Rome go on apace. The latest treasure trove is a highly preserved bust of the wife of the Emperor Trajan, the Empress Matidia, chiefly noticeable for its voluminous head-dress—a kind of diadem formed by an upright row of pearls and a massive plait behind, resembling a chignon. The private *Agma*, which, the workers, had been

Opinion in Germany is becoming doubtful as to any positive result to be brought about by the International Conference at Brussels. It is stated that the French Government

the German Government proposes to submit the conduct of the German army during the last war to the judgment of the Congress, and to make serious charges against the invaders, which would inevitably bring on grave counter-charges from the Germans against the French.

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FRENCH EDUCATION AND THE PRIESTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of Friday, 4th instant, there appeared an article on page 7 bearing the above title, and signed with the initial "B."

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
 Fortie, and last February I received a subpoena from the U. S. District Court at St. Paul, Minn., to appear in court at the ensuing Wages Wagon assembles. In obedience to the subpoena I made the journey to Wages, 300 miles away from this city, and the country round it, to attend, and I was there the worst time of the year. I had to make the journey my own buggy, as there are no coaches or conveyances of any sort between Fortie and Wages, and although I had to make the journey on the 15th day of June, and on the 24th day returning, with three days in Wages, was thirty days away from home. Although I was summoned to appear in court on my surname, I was actually called as a witness by the Crown.

The journey cost me over \$35 besides the loss and damage to my horse and buggy.

[illegible]

RUSTACE H. L. PRATT.

Forbes, 23, September.

THE PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In scanning over some (unnamed) papers, my eye was attracted by an editorial in the *Quarterly* of the 10th instant, which I forwarded to you in the hope you may have the kindness to give it publicity, as it seems to me to gentlemen connected with the Peak Downs Copper Co. The Co. are determined to afford no information to the Press. I think even a slight sense of their duty to the shareholders who elect them, and the "points over which the directors are to come to a compromise" should be supplied to the Press every month, be they good or bad. Believe shareholders may take good advice. Although the directors are not to be blamed, the reason of the Co. has not passed off, and though there be great room for improvement in the company's present management, do not fold into paring with fear.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Applins, 10th September.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINES.—The *Quarterly* of the 10th instant contains the following balance account of the shareholders of the mine, as at the 31st of March 1891:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Enslaved or killed the negro he had made,
 And all his Christian labours brought to naught,
 Were then his active and capacious mind,
 Thinking all this, he turned his face
 To tread under Africa's equatorial sand,
 And all the saleable men living there
 He rescued from the chains of slavery,
 Determined to devote his life and powers
 To show the secrets of their unknown land,
 And ways the way to freedom,
 And thus in time to elevate the race.
 A Christian teaching to a Christian State,
 To help the people to be free and good,
 But with remaining nations and willing races
 Of native savages, porters, all his friends,
 He encountered with his noblest of men,
 Where Christian foot as yet had never been.
 Over desert tracts, and beyond high tablelands,
 He crossed the plains and the high mountains,
 With forests sprinkled, and with graceful plants,
 That gave their life-sustaining flour or grain
 By salt and salt-marsh from the far sky clime,
 He made of waste and of the dark
 A series of Africa's noble race.
 With many curious forms of lower life,
 He made the track of his feet his home:
 He culled and at rim, in weakness and toil,
 Struck down at times by pain and foul disease,
 He searched the mountains and the swamp
 To hold his life in danger and in doubt.
 Full of the kindness of the race he saved,
 He went to quantify the life of the world,
 He bore his life and fortune in his hand,
 As such times, too, he often felt the want
 Of food, as thirled by the heat of the sun,
 Which under-manned the health so much required
 To overcome the hardships of the way.
 Alone in the climate he had paid
 His own penalty of his noble life,
 When only the dominions of the sun,
 The

And full—then once again his deadly stroke,
By the hand of the lady, the lady of the
And full prostrate laid him in some native hut
Or by his native parents' humble home
In covered litter of the forest, where he lay
Till, at times, just able to write out his notes,
And give directions for the daily march,
And more than once with his only son, his life,
And his life was living in that night beside
His father's unknown form was carried on.
But his unknown form spirit brave
And his own name, his name, and his name
And with his hardy nature overcame
His use and he had killed a common man.
His use and he had killed a common man.
He stood up those regions of the South,
Twice he crossed the continent from sea to sea,
And finally entered the land of the South,
Who for the first time saw a white man's face,
And heard him open up his ancient mind.

To tell their souls to the winds and stars,
 To the meeting from the winds and stars,
 When he had opened many regions new,
 He settled once again among the trees,
 And with his hands and feet he made
 His showed what measures might be carried out
 By colonies and missions, where he led
 Amid the way, and the souls of men
 And thought could rise to spiritual worlds,
 Far higher than it dreamed of or believed.
 And missionary work again engaged
 Him, and enterprise and action came.
 Once more he sees his native land
 And rests awhile among smiling friends
 And then the war is on, and he is hit,
 His noble spirit yearns for its work,
 And took him back among the saddle race,
 And he might fight for his freedom,
 And here, but for his own stout manly heart,
 His noble enterprise had nearly failed,
 By long devotion to his noble cause,
 Of noble servants, through their careless fears;
 But from the native attitudes of the tribes
 He got that help which made his friends
 Carry out his purpose and his aim;
 With offerings for the race, and with his arm;
 And also with men devoted to
 Types of his mysterious power, the Nine,
 Whose might in youth by magic power away,
 But leads their secrets to the public eye.
 His last achievement there is no doubt,
 His partial success in his attempt
 To lift the veil from the unknown, and show
 That central land of mystery, storms and lakes,
 And the dream of the world with its trail
 Inhabited by many a homely race,
 Who through the means of others further north,
 And south, and east, and west, and
 But where the brutal slave life, his trade
 In hunting lives among the phlegm race,

At length waste away, and
 Remorseful still his appeal he made,
 And how it rang through every Christian land,
 That he would rather see the native fires
 Of all the hidden cities kindled,
 Responding to his woe, his country's foes
 Soon die their part, as far as could be done,
 To save the son, the secret sinners
 On land, the traffic slain many a day
 Encouraged by the markets of the East.
 When while, to vast and distant shores
 Unnumbered, untried by mortal hand,
 When, rested and recruited, he set forth
 Again to die in wild and distant lands
 To crushing agony and death.
 But consumed to the climate as he was,
 And with undying energy and hope,
 To the Arctic land he came, the North,
 Which, from the many hardships he had borne,
 O'erlaid at last, no doubt, began to fail.
 But led his work both back and forth,
 And all the help he had he had bestowed,
 Which, more as he was, he never sought,
 Or had he been allowed to go the mid
 Of country long and wide, and far,
 He might have been in triumph many a way,
 Long continents Africa, before the world,
 To the great South Sea, and the West,
 And full of years and honours, died at home.

Ah! for many a noble scheme of man,
 Begun in heaven and ended on the coast;
 Ah! for all the hopes engendered:—
 The prospect of discoveries not to be
 Obscured or perfected by the least delay;
 How fractional the service man can do
 The progress of his race before he's gone,
 As we were musing on the ocean's margin,
 With our one buoy at the little port,
 When I saw some passing carvels human foot
 The life and work of many a man,
 As foiled in the twinkling of an eye,
 So each poor human unit is engaged
 To live and toil all his brief mortal day,
 Who is crushed by the tremendous foot of fate,
 And eke while half his work is yet to do,
 Becoming it to him a day of woe.
 As now well known, but shortly had he left
 The pull-of friend with honoe and whioh his
 And ending were the same as the first
 And when the short dead dust as one the frith
 Once away before the dark waves on the frith,
 As left the lone sea and the lone frith
 And the lone sea and the lone frith
 Finding in his constitution strong
 Which he had deemed turned unto the clime,
 With hopeful eyes, and
 For want of a canoe, so much required,
 He walked among the rivers and the lakes,
 He walked among the rivers and the lakes,

[illegible]

From the cold icy mists his noble spirit passed,
Amid the clourning of his faithful train;
And, leaving to the future, as his noble wish was,
To claim and to receive the rich reward
Of martyrdom, he came, with such the fruits
Of martyrdom, to future generations;
And his name was such the love he had inspired,
That his remains were sought and embalm'd
And his name was such the love he had inspired,
And his name was such the love he had inspired,
Through many dangers with their valued freight,
He did arrive at the end of his journey;
Where he could sit with ease and comfort borne
To share the memory of the great and good
Who had a name of such the love he had inspired,
The sacrifice of such the love he had inspired,
The constant perseverance and pursuit
Of the great and good who had a name of such the love he had inspired,
The circumstances of his mission life
Would be such the love he had inspired,
The great and good who had a name of such the love he had inspired,
The circumstances of his mission life
Would be such the love he had inspired,
And foretold all who saw him then,
That he would be such the love he had inspired,
To which he bravely suffered, fought, and died.
To which, fruits which he would never see,
He did arrive at the end of his journey;
And his name was such the love he had inspired,
And his name was such the love he had inspired,
In the gallant men who he left behind
To help to carry on his noble work.

And though its former progress was but slow,
The active public spirit brought to light,
And noble ardor should be kindled,
And act it forward to the North of Maine.

No lay in the noblest path, though it is
The highest of the noblest of the noblest,
Perchance the noblest of the noblest,
The noblest of the noblest of the noblest.

The noblest of the noblest of the noblest,
The noblest of the noblest of the noblest,
And many with humblest of the noblest,
While others yet more noble than mine,
May yet do nobler things to life.

ALBA SCOTA.

**REJECTION OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION
CAUTION BILL.**

(From the Times, July 2.)

Our debate on the Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance) Bill yesterday afternoon revealed wonderful advance of opinion on its principle, in consequence of which it is now followed by the vote of the smallest possible importance. The title of the Bill showed that the object of its promoters was to bring some coercive machinery to bear on negligent parents so as to compel them to send their children to an efficient school; and of the thirteen members who joined in the debate, two only objected to the principle of the proposal. All the others agreed that coercive means be had to compel parents to attain the objects we all desire, and that the time has come for its application. The single topic of dispute was the best machinery to secure the ends desired, so as to compel the parents to send their children to a considerable divergence of opinion. The bill proposes the Establishment of School Boards throughout the country, which should be charged with the duty of

ance, but Mr. Dixon, who moved the second reading of the measure, declared himself in no way tied to the particular machinery it suggested. Mr. Foster, struggling to get the measure in favor of the State, went further than Mr. Dixon. He avowed himself an opponent of the particular plan recommended, but his conviction of the paramount importance of using the principle that the State should not be bound by the majority weighed the scruples he naturally felt as to the constitutional propriety of supporting a measure which he disapproved of in its machinery. In the freedom of his own mind he felt able to say that he had become as he saw in its declaration that the time had come to compel negligent and unfaithful parents to send their children to school. It was not to be expected that the Missouri Legislature would perpetrate the same liberty and Lord Sand-

him giving the unrestricted sanction to the principle of compulsion, found himself forewarned by the Duke of Devonshire, who had previously revealed. Mr. Dixon would have withdrawn his measure after Lord Sandon's speech, but Dr. Playfair recommended Mr. Dixon to take the sense of the House upon the question, and he accordingly moved that the bill was rejected by a majority of six, thus overruling the judgment of Parliament on the really important point under discussion.

The speech made by Lord Sandon yesterday was the natural sequel to the observations of the Duke of Devonshire, and it is to be regretted that it was unable to overlook the extent of the irregular attendance, or non-attendance, upon the schools that are in existence, and they have come to the conclusion that the Government are not justified in making this evil. Henceforth the practical question is what that something shall be. The Ministry are giving their best attention to the solution of this problem, and I should suppose that it will be made available. It is evident that the Government are not in advance of their followers in the attitude they have thus assumed. When Mr. Birley said, yesterday, that there were very few instances of non-attendance at school, and that he could have accepted the bill if that were all which it committed its supporters, a common platform was established upon which all persons engaged in the representation of the working classes, Mr. Birley, the representative of the Manchester Union, and Mr. Dixon, the head of the Birmingham League, are then seen to be in agreement as to the first object of the bill, and that is to reduce to two distinct classes those Mr. Birley in his advocacy, and we are not quite sure that some negative support to their common

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THE CHURCH AND THE WORKING MAN.—Man is divinely a healthy animal, it will but allow himself to be so. But he is prone to ruin his health by culpable indulgence in his appetites. Nature thus leaves him a prey to the passions of the flesh, as Typhoid under the bolt of Love, sprawling his life, a form at the feet, and leaving vice and misery for an inheritance to his posterity. This is the curse of the weakness of many an ancient people; it is ravelling upon ours. To stay this ravage, we must find something more potent than Acts of Parliament, we need a Christian League, we need a new view, even earnestly, our place of industry without we reflect a on the hard life of the workman. We must be more direct, or pick out the trail of guilt about paths of morality, we certainly do not want an directing the affairs of the nation on any chair. And yet both occupations are necessary, for they can both be laid upon the same person for the reason that the one sort of labour unites for

[illegible]

ner-flowing, which are needed to humanize, civilize, super-naturalize, out-labouring population. Conquering whose Hands have been hardened with toil, and whose hearts are callous, and whose hearts no longer have, he forgoes his resentment against society. Under the hard find of his mechanical life, he has a human life, a human heart, and a human grace, a life which he may lead as well as a noble man, and please Heaven as well by his worthy time; as his lordship does by drawing the boundary lines of his heart to reach to a God who loves him. In view of the goal whether he is tending, he does not find the way monstrous. He has lit upon a better reward for his toils, and he has found a better way to his goal. On a Sunday morning should not be spent in a drunken slumber. So, unwonted by success, he lives a life of peace and joy, and he has found a better church would do if she had her way, with the word of man — *The Month*.

Then a New Month. — A lady once went to an unsavoury locality. It was only household; but the service it was going to do was so very low, she was tempted; £100, I think, was the sum it was knocked off for. She found she had to pay £200 a year ground rent.

and that the house would not let for more than £200 a year," he informed me, but not quite before the door of my husband was closed. "I am not an exceptionally well-to-do man," he said, "but I am not exceptionally bad bargain; but few people, who are not criminals or paupers, are ledged for nothing." (Gleanings, p. 102.) I was not at all surprised to find that he was sometimes housed; but then the fact is taken into consideration, and they pay indirectly. If you buy a house and live in it, you lose the interest of the money. If you buy a house and let it, you do not lose it. And if you do not let it, it comes pretty much the same thing. He does not accuse me, oh, impatient reader, of boring you with these utterly trite truths. These are merely the grounds to a grand tip. I am wholly satisfied that he may be a travelling liar, but he is not a travelling liar. He may be an American, who accused the man who was much with a variety of magnitudes, none of which were true, of being a liar. He may be a man who was once accused and punished under the name of "Cavendish, Esq." How much there is in the telling of a story. And, generally, I sadly miss the point of a humorous fraud. For my sympathy here goes to the man who has outwitted him. But my present companion possessed the power of converting my moral instincts for the time being; and I was not at all surprised to find that he was again, as I myself, I should consider, the very reverse of himself. I dare say you have observed, when reading the Great Gleanings, that however flimsy Dr. Johnson might be, it was necessary for him to be an Englishman. It was necessary for him to be an Englishman, because of his familiar obligation falling upon him, observed that an American coming over to England would hardly care to exercise his talent for these things; he would be no sport in it, the talent for these things being completely lost. For my part, I believe me," said my companion, closing an eye. "I can reckon you can take me remarkably good care of your-

ever known taught me the old way by a lesson. "Is it a secret?" I inquired. "It is," he replied; "but I don't mind telling you. Four years ago I came over from New York to superintend the construction of the new residence of the President. It was likely to be a long one, I looked out for a house within a convenient distance of London. For I am a family man and like my children to be near me. I hate to see them dragged off to school; and what's one of these squares to play in? Well, I got just the thing to suit me—three gardens, each with an all-weather tennis court, and a swimming-bath. The rent was stiff for the accommodation, but with so-so—two hundred for a yearly tenancy, one hundred and fifty if I took a season—was not too bad. I had a choice of three or four, but ten years, so I decided for the lease, especially as the

engaged told me I should be sure to underlet it if I
 wanted to. When I got to know my neighbours
 and the contractors, I found that I was paying
 at a much higher rate than any of them
 were. However, that did not vex me, so long as I
 could live there. But after two years, certain changes
 were made, and I found that I was paying more
 and live at Liverpool. So I had to move again, and
 tried to underlet my house. I could not do it for
 some time, because I stood out for the rent I paid
 for the last year. I was very sorry that I should
 told the agent to make the best terms he could. So
 he let the place for ninety, and that has been going
 for four years, so that the lease is nearly up. But I
 never knew till last week, that my man told me
 "I cannot give you any more." Why, my
 landlord! I have been paying the case sixty pounds
 a year for living in his own house all this time! It's
 a fact." —*Times & Week.*

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 Wellington-street.
 H. RICHARDSON, Piddington and WOODBURN
 100, Wellington-street.
 W. W. WEST, Newburn and Cook's River.
 GEORGE HENDERSON, Waterloo.
 W. W. MALL, Bonython-street, Eastmore.
 A. GILLIS, 191, Pershing-street.
 I. IRELAND, 112, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank.
 J. H. KILPATRICK and TUNING and STEARNS, 100,
 Wellington-street.

Cooper, opposite
Daily Station
Parman-street.
Thomas H. S. Ellis, 477, George-street, near North-
street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

GUILFOYLE'S CLEARING-OUT SALE.

FLOWERING PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Owing to the expressed wish of many of his country
friends that he should give them an opportunity of pur-
chasing the great stock of plants and shrubs which he
had allowed so many to credit him in the neighbourhood of
Dunedin, **M. GUILFOYLE** has to inform the public
that his action sale must stand **POSTPONED** until
the 1st of June.

Take notice, that the whole of the magnificent collection
of plants in his sale, and it is no figure of speech, is by this
time in the hands of the public, and being sold on the
public as such as will never be submitted to again.
Thousands of plants have been sold during the past
few days, and the great stock of plants which he has
of Camellias, Blackberran, Andromeda, and other plants
of great rarity, has been offered to some of the most
noted dealers.

M. GUILFOYLE,
Bosque Nursery, Dowling Bay.

DRAPERY, HADERDASHERY, ETC.

THE RACES. THE RACES.

MACINTOSH COATS FOR THE RACES
FOUR BY MACINTOSH, A VERY LIGHT
We import the **exclusive MACINTOSH**
CLOTHING—the only reliable make for its non-adhesive
and waterproof qualities.

SHOWER PROOF TWEED OVERCOATS
Beaver and Fiver Overcoats
Driving and Riding Coats

UMBRELLAS FOR THE RACES.
8, 12, and 16 rib plain and twisted silk Umbrellas
Double-texture Umbrellas, green, blue, and violet
reverse

FOR THE RACES.
Deerskin, Buck, and Cape Driving Gloves
Kid Gloves for process and delicate tight
GENTS' GLOVES in all the best makes.

FOR THE RACES.
CARriage RUGS, just opened, extra quality
Ostrum and Kashmir Rugs
Buzek Rugs, Moroccan Rugs, Dark Rugs

A choice variety, just received as follows:-

HAIR FOR THE MACHES.
CHRISTIE'S HATS, new shapes
Stove Hair, Comb Hats, Pearl Hats, Panama Hats,
Silk and Moutin Fur Hats.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY,
VISITORS TO SYDNEY.

THE PRESENT BEING A VERY FAVOURABLE
OPPORTUNITY, WE RESPECTFULLY SUG-
GEST A VISIT TO OUR CELEBRATED
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SHOW-ROOMS ARE RADIANT WITH USE-
FUL AND BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES FAR
SURPASSING THOSE OF PREVIOUS
SEASONS.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
DRESS MATERIALS.

FOR BREAKFAST WEAR
FOR EVENING WEAR
FOR PROMENADE.

NEW PRINTS
NEW CAMBRICS
NEW SILK AND WOOL FABRICS

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.
SPRING SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS
PREPARED AND SHAW
have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their **NEW**
GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE, as follows:
NEW BOWS, TIES, AND SCARFS.

In these goods the designs and styles are so numerous it is impossible to particularize, but they are the most stylish and goods procurable.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH BRACES
ENGLISH LEATHER BELT AND BRACE
FRENCH AND CHINA SILK TURBANS
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS AND **SUN**
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN AND
PRINTED
NEW FRENCH DUST-PROOF AND SHOWED
PROOF TWEED OVERCOATS, VERY CHOICE
GOODS, 25s, 27s, 34s, 35s.
NEW CLOTHING, NEW PANAMA, AND
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS TO MEASURE.
P. and S. are now manufacturing their goods at a
premium. They have borrowed a considerable amount of
time and attention to give them the opportunity to deal
with the best shirt houses in England, and THE

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS TO MEASURE—
SIZES 15 TO 30. FOR IMMEDIATE
REQUIREMENTS—OF OUR OWN MANU-
FACTURE—40s, 42s, 44s, 46s the half down
V-neck, with cuffs and collar, ONLY TWO DOL-
LARS THE PIECE OF 20 YARDS

Ladies' first choice French kid gloves. Plain, 3/4 M-
temboured, 4c

Gentlemen's "First choice" French kid gloves, both plain
and patterned, 4c

A large assortment of PORTMANTAU, TRUNKS,
BAGS, REPTILAIERS, and HIDE TRAVELLING
GASPS, rep. styles, 4c

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

A very beautiful selection of gentlemen's fine fancy cotton
hose, plain dills, Burlington and Edothelene
with silk and wool, 4c

Summer wearing; gaiters, socks, pants, cotton, and in
Cachemire, under shirts and pants.

FIRST-CLASS WOOLLENS.

Our stock of Woolens consist of all the NEWEST
FABRICS FROM THE BEST
MILLS.

First's tweeds, Chipping-Norton, Dorset, Scotch trose
and all the latest fashions, 4c

New Oriental coatings, broad cloth, 40s, 42s, 44s
New Imperial drings and summer vestings.

New TWEEDS OF ALL KINDS, IN NEW OLIVE
BROWNS AND OLIVE GREENS, and other dyes
NEW MIXTURES—LIGHT TEXTURES
STYLISH and MODERN.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We have made important alterations and improvements in
our Tailoring Department, on all the important parts of our
business, and we are now a staff of cutters and
makers in the colonies.

[illegible]

SCAFERS, TILERS, AND BOWS
Bearing columns in brick and stone and
Gentlemen's history, in best make and waterproof suits.
Gentlemen's linen and paper collars, all shapes
Boys and gentlemen's breeches, ditto originating here
A choice assortment of studs and buttons
Valuable regulation papers, issued at 1s. each
Silk puggarees at 3s. 11d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. and 14s.
A choice assortment of gentlemen's outer suits, all the latest
at 3s. 6d., 6s. 11s. 6d., 10s. 12s. 17s. 6d., 31s. 32s. 33s.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., Shirts and Mercery-Mis-
sion, 250, George-street, four doors below Bathurst-street.

FANCY White and Coloured Mattings, Oilcloth
Tapestry, Flock & Turkey Carpets, and fine Carpet
carriage and Door Mats, Haircarpets, Fibre Mattings and
Mats; Crumb Cloth, in squares and all widths.
E. W. LITTLE,
201, 203, 205, and 207, FINE-STREET.

THOMSON'S
"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS.
Ladies' Corsets of the high-
character for quality and fit,
at moderate prices. The "Glove-
fitting" principle,
working on steam, enables us
to fit or improve any dress,
without breaking it in size.

TRADE MARK, A "KEY".

THOMSON'S
"UNERRAIBLE" CORSET BUSK.
By the new patented process
no perforation of the steel
necessary, thus allowing of
much finer construction and
reducing the risk of the dis-
franchisement.

TRADE MARK, A "CROWN,"
T THOMSON'S
 "DUPLEX" AND "SILVER JUPON"
 Supply Battle and Crinoline
 one. Made with wire
 steels in front, and adapted
 the very latest in
 both comfort and fashion.
 A
 TRADE MARK, A "CROWN."
T THOMSON'S
 NOVELTIES IN DUPLEXES.
 The "Corymbus," made of
 wire, dress play without
 The "Boschman," new in
 and principle. The
 hopper and "Fruit"
 All producing the latest
 outline and elegant dress.
 TRADE MARK, A "CROWN."
B BETHUNE, AFRICA,
 B. BETHUNE & Co.,
 Gloves, Fainting Bags, Hats and Knife Cases.
 F. G. BENNETT, 20, King-street.

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FRIDAY, 11th September.
On the Premises, 163, Elizabeth-street.

The value of the NATIONAL SOUVENIR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT
A LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
and shade. It is put there in most
very valuable. would make a splendid
CONSERVATORY.

ROSS'S 4-in. PORTRAIT LENS

DALMEYER'S LENS
DRAWING CAMERA
ENLARGING CAMERA
Secura, Bush Somo, Hood Rust, Sath,
and
Furniture and other Appointments suitable for a
establishment.

Also the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and REFR
Complete
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Parlor
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
Kitchen Utensils
CRYSTAL CASELIER
GAS FITTINGS
and General Household Requisites.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. L
received imperative instructions to
auction, **THIS DAY, 18th September**, at 11 o'
of the premises, No. 162, High-street, and Mart
The whole of the photographic apparatus, plat
ture, &c.

Without reserve,
on view **THIS DAY**

THIS DAY, Friday, at 10.30 a.m.

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE
TION OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD
TURES AND EFFECTS, removed from
NEW COTTAGE, NORTH SHORE, to be
for the convenient use of parties desiring to purchase
Couch and Arm-chair, in green damask
SOFAS AND CHAIRS, STUFFED AND CO
IN HORSEHAIR
Sideboard, Dining-room Tables, Washbas
CAMPHORWOOD SECRETAIRE, Chest of
MASSIVE 8 FEET DOUBLE-WINGED
WARDROBE, FITTED WITH PEGS, E
WELL, DRAWERS, SHELVES, &c.
Hair Mattress, Canopy, Hair-curtain, and other Bed
HAIR MATTRESSES, Pillboxes, Feather Bed
Bedding
MARBLE TOP AND OTHER WASHBAS

Oil Paintings, Engravings, and Photographs
Vases and Ornaments

BROMPTON, BY PRIMAYERS, London.
Clothes, Plate and Glassware, Cutlery, Etruscan
and Chinese, Silver, Jewellery, and other
things too numerous to particularise.

MR. GEORGE HERRARD has been in-
vested with instructions to sell by auction
**UNDER AUCTION ROOMS, 141, FINSBURY
WAY** Friday, at 10.30.

The Auction will be held
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
Terms cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

**BOOTS AND SHOES
CLASSIC WEB
SOOT LINGERS AND GILNEDY**
now landing ex Commissary and Summer

For Absolute Unsurpassed Sale on
TUESDAY next, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock
To the Boot and Shoe Trade.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instru-
cted by auction, at their Rooms, 147, P.
on **TUESDAY next**, without any reserve,
to sell several invoices of boots, &c., by various foreign
manufacturers, now landing.

Further particulars on **Monday's, HERRARD'S**
PRELIMINARY

SPRING DRAPERY

CLOSING
MANCHESTER GOODS
HATS AND CAPS, &c.

To Warehousemen, Druggists, and others.

Unreserved Sale on **THURSDAY and FRIDAY**
12th and 13th instants, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed
to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 11, Fins-
bury-street, on **THURSDAY and FRIDAY**, the 12th
and 13th instants, at 11 o'clock, a large quantity
of packages of new spring goods, new linens,
more and Patterns.

Details in Wednesday's Herald.

THIS DAY.

EXTRAORDINARY
VALUABLE IMPORTANT CITY SITE

THIS DAY, Friday, at the Rooms, Fins-street,
a clock for half-past 11 o'clock from 11
MACQUARIE-STREET. Magnificent City
Plot opposite Russ and a few feet from
Rivers of Parliament
Road.

PHEN'S CHURCH

The land has 68
tages to Macqu
North, with a dep
ree extending to a
road, Title-Torres

**KING and ELIZABETH
STREETS.**

All that corner pl
has the following
line frontages:
31 feet to King-
street 6 inches to
street together
mease thereof known
as the Three Trees

**SPRING-STREET,
Exchange.**

All that Allotment
having a frontage of
Spring-street, with
one side of 64 feet
off the other.

RICHARDSON and W.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

**VALUABLE
CITY CORNER BLOCK.
KING and ELIZABETH STREET.**

TITLE.—Particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors.

street.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have
carved instructions to sell by public at
the Rooms, Pitt-street.
THIS DAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock
All that corner piece of land having the
BUILDING OF 100 FEET TO THE
51 FEET TO KING-STREET, 60 FEET 6
TO ELIZABETH-STREET, together
premises thereto known formerly as the
TUNS HOTEL.
This is one of the great KEY-SPOTS
OF THE CITY, with numerous frontages to
extensive premises, the position of which is
SPLENDID RETURN as an investment. As
LAW OFFICES, opposite the Supreme Court
House, or as a LEASE for residence, or as
HOTEL, or for BUSINESS PREMISES &
MAIN THOROUGHFARE FRONTAGE to
one of the GREAT ARTERIALS OF
THE CITY.
Plan or view at the Rooms.
Tues. at 5 o'clock.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the
WILLIAM TIMOTHY CAPE, Dec.

CHOICE CITY SITE,
SPRING-STREET
opposite WATSON'S BUILDINGS, and
forming GRISHAM-STREET and T
CHANGE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH
received instructions to sell by public
at the Roman, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a front
FACED TO THE RIVER, and containing
one side of 64 feet and 64 feet on the other

THIS is a capital allotment for the erection
of a warehouse, in the
neighbourhood of the
usually, between
on the river and the river

